

myelæmia, Hodgkin's disease, localized affections of blood forming tissues, red cell formation, aplastic anæmia, atrophic anæmias, cholæmia, addisonian anæmia, cyanosis, leucocytosis, chlorosis, hæmophilia, purpura, leukæmia, hæmoglobinuria, etc., etc., and methods of treatment. This book is of very recent date. It is well written and careful in its statements. To the working physician it fills a medical want. The entire group of blood diseases are discussed in a lucid and scientific manner, and the best that is known about these affections told in the pages of this book. This is the first edition and the author puts it forward mainly to set out the clinical aspects of these diseases, and to offer a good working classification of blood affections. Under the heading of classification the author has some interesting observations. He regards Leukæmias, Hodgkin's disease, the Gaucher form of splenomegaly, as generalized affections of blood forming tissues. Then there is a group of blood diseases caused by localized affections of blood forming tissues. This group includes multiple myeloma, lymphoma, splenic anæmia of adults, and lymphatism. In discussing the subject of red-cell formation and destruction, we are told that the diseases are primary and secondary, and may give rise to an increased formation of red cells, as erythæmia, polycythæmia, blood crisis, and post-hæmorrhagic anæmia, or to increased destruction of red cells as cholæmia, Addisonian Anæmia, and hæmolytic anæmia. There are states of decreased formation as aplastic anæmia, congenital anæmia, atrophic anæmia, senile anæmia and splenic anæmia of infants. The author also deals with affections of the circulating cells themselves, such as met with in ague cyanosis, carbon monoxide, and some other conditions. With regard to the white cell formation and destruction, we learn under increased formation that there are those forms, polymorph leucocytosis, eosinophil leucocytosis, mixed leucocytosis and lymphocytosis. He discusses decreased formation under the heading of of the secondary type of leucopenia. The three conditions of chlorosis, hæmophilia, and hæmophilia neonatorum, he classes under affections of the blood plasma. Leukanæmia and purpura, we are not yet in a position to classify with any definite group. One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that devoted to the blood forming organs. These are taken up as the bone marrow, the lymph tissues, the spleen, the liver, the blood and its cells. We cannot follow the author through the sections of the book, but would recommend that all who are interested in this important subject should give this work early and careful study.

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